

other great Americans turn down the responsibility of public office because of the demands of our current campaign finance system.

After remarrying and leaving the Senate, citizen Maurine Neuberger went back to the classroom. She taught at Boston University and Radcliffe College. Then she became an opponent of the Vietnam War and supported Robert Kennedy in his 1968 presidential race.

Eventually, she moved back home to Portland, Oregon, but stayed active in public affairs, serving on presidential commissions for Presidents Johnson and Carter. Friends say she remained interested in politics and lived an active life up until 2 months before her death at age 93. Senator RON WYDEN said he talked to former Senator Neuberger after he had cross-examined tobacco executives with tough questions before a congressional panel, and she told him, "Stay after them."

Maureen became well known in Portland circles, not just for her political acumen and her bridge-playing, but as an avid gardener. In fact, she became so well known for her green thumb that a rose was named after her, a miniature rose called the "Maureen Neuberger." The American Rose Society describes it as "red, a reliable bloomer."

The seeds that this reliable bloomer planted in Congress have taken many forms in the 34 years since she served here, in stronger civil rights laws, protections for consumers, and honest recognition about the dangers of smoking. I am honored to share a family connection to this remarkable woman and public servant, and I applaud the spirit that she brought to this Congress and to her life.

DECREASING OUR DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, before 1995, the United States banned the export of oil produced on Alaska's North Slope, feeling we should supply our own national needs first. In 1995, Congress, with the full support of the current administration, voted to change the law and allow companies to export North Slope oil. At the time, I believed that lifting the ban was a bad mistake, that it would raise gasoline prices on the West Coast, and I said so on this floor. Now, with regular gasoline costing over \$2 per gallon in some places on the West Coast, I have unfortunately been proven correct.

Refineries on the West Coast depend on North Slope oil for much of their production. A single company, British Petroleum, controls an overwhelming

share of the oil. In a recent complaint, the Federal Trade Commission alleges that British Petroleum manipulates oil prices on the West Coast by exporting to Asia at lower prices than it could get for the same product from West Coast refineries.

When the ban on North Slope oil exports was lifted, Americans were told that the action would benefit the oil industry and the American consumer. However, they did not say how it might help the American consumer. North Slope oil exports has only benefited one company, British Petroleum, and have contributed to the tremendous fuel price increases experienced by West Coast consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced H.R. 4017, which would reinstate the ban on North Slope oil exports. I believe we should not export any oil when the U.S. must import oil for our own Nation's use. I hope that those of my colleagues who are interested in lowering fuel prices, ending discriminatory pricing, and decreasing our dependence on foreign oil will join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

HONORING SENATOR MAURINE NEUBERGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to follow the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and to precede the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) in honoring former Senator Maureen Neuberger, an accomplished Oregonian and a true trail blazer.

Senator Neuberger made her mark nationally when her husband, Dick Neuberger, died and she beat five opponents to fill the vacant Senate seat. However, she was already familiar to Oregonians as a State legislator, party organizer, and as a teacher.

Senator Neuberger was a trail blazer because she was not only the third woman elected to the other body, but also because she championed many of the same issues which continue to bedevil us today, like education and health care reform. She sponsored one of the first bills to mandate health warning labels on cigarettes, a measure which is commonplace today. Senator Neuberger is an inspiration to women, to Oregonians, and to all Americans.

On a more personal note, Senator Neuberger came to a function in support of me early during my campaign, and I was deeply honored that she was there. Quite frankly, I was a little bit mystified because she has such a large presence in the State, and I was such a dark horse candidate. It was just a sign of her genuine interest in public affairs in Oregon that she came that day to that event, and she came with her

great friend, Bud Forrester, also a gentleman who had been very active in our community for many, many decades.

She and Mr. Forrester passed away on the same day very recently; and in passing away, these two great public servants on the same day, they are, in essence, an Oregon version of the Jefferson and Adams story where two great Americans died on the same day, the 4th of July, over 150 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Neuberger will be greatly, greatly missed by me, by Oregonians, and by all Americans; but her devotion to civil service and her strength and determination will be remembered in Oregon and around the country for years to come.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, in the 5 years I have served in the House of Representatives and thinking back on all of the public meetings I have held, I can think of few that are as poignant as the one I held yesterday concerning the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

Years ago I witnessed firsthand the mental and physical damage caused by domestic violence and sexual assault. As a patient advocate and rape counselor, I was on the front lines in emergency rooms when victims were brought into the hospitals for treatment. Unfortunately, though, for many, domestic violence was a dirty little secret with which they lived. Fear of their abusers, fear for their children and families, a lack of self-esteem, as well as fear that no one in authority could offer guaranteed safety and security, kept them from speaking out.

In 1994, Congress addressed this problem head on through the creation of the Violence Against Women Act known by the acronym VAWA. This landmark legislation was the first time the specific needs of victims of violence were directly addressed by the Federal Government. Yesterday, I brought together advocates, law enforcement officials, and those who work with victims' services, to discuss the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. In addition, I asked New York State Senator Vincent Leibell, Putnam County District Attorney Kevin Wright, and Westchester County Deputy District Attorney MaryEllen Martirano to join us so the group could benefit from the exchange of ideas from their experiences as well. Also the mayor of Mount Kisco, New York, Pat Riley, was with us, so we had all levels of government.

The fight against domestic violence cannot be won alone. It is only through

the cooperative effort of Federal, State and local people that we can assist victims of violence so that we can begin to end the cycle of violence. Yesterday, we began that effort.

Mr. Speaker, there is violence in one out of every four American homes. One of the most alarming things I found while working in New York's emergency rooms was that many women are sometimes unable to receive treatment. Services were not available in many areas. Today, however, thanks to the Violence Against Women Act, services have become more common; yet without reauthorization of this critical legislation, these shelters will have to shut down.

Another topic we discussed during this meeting was legislation I introduced last fall, the READY Act. This bill, entitled Reducing the Effects of Abuse and Domestic Violence on Youth, speaks to the effects on children of witnessing and experiencing domestic violence. Between 20 and 40 percent of chronically violent children have witnessed extreme parental conflict. One study has found that boys who witness their fathers batter their mothers have a 1,000 percent higher battering rate themselves than those who did not.

In order to try to address these problems and end the cycle of violence, the READY Act creates a grant program for multilevel interventions to create a more supportive, cooperative system in communities. Another gives grants for age-appropriate curriculum developed in coordination with community agencies and schools to teach children about how to deal with violence.

Through encouraging partnerships between entities like the courts, schools, physical and mental health care providers, child protective services and battered women's programs, we can build upon the existing services to develop programs to specifically address the special needs of children in domestic violence situations.

In addition, the READY Act creates a grant program for safe havens, for visitation and visitation exchange. Sadly, children are often used as pawns in these situations; and, therefore, visitation exchange is one of the most dangerous times for battered women. Supervised visitation programs would greatly enhance the safety of both the mother and the child and help ease the potentially volatile situation.

Mr. Speaker, as we look to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, I hope we will be able to recognize the need to expand the programs under it, to include the important measures. Some of these successes of the Violence Against Women Act include the Mount Kisco New York Police Department's implementation of a bilingual domestic violence hotline, as well as their implementation of a primary aggressor checklist for responding officers when

arriving at the scene of a domestic dispute. VAWA funds have been used by the New York district attorney's office to hire seven additional staff people to address the special prosecutions division.

Thanks to VAWA grants, the Pace University Women's Justice Center has been able to institute a program training public safety workers about sexual assault and public service announcements about the full faith and credit provisions included in the VAWA Act.

Other VAWA grants have provided victims' agencies like the Northern Westchester Shelter, legal service assistance, which otherwise their clients would have to do without. Beyond formal legal assistance, the Violence Against Women Act enables trained volunteers to act as legal advocates.

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My Sister's Place in White Plains used grants to train volunteers who will accompany women to court when an attorney's presence is not essential. Mr. Speaker, these programs are just a sample of the good, solid programs of the Violence Against Women Act.

We stand at a crossroads. Great work is being done with VAWA money. However, without our continued commitment here in this House to these programs, all of this work will come to an end.

I include for the RECORD the statements of those who were able to join me yesterday to discuss this important issue.

The statements referred to are as follows:

RICHARD A. FLYNN POLICE HEAD-
QUARTERS, VILLAGE/TOWN OF
MOUNT KISCO, POLICE DEPART-
MENT,
Westchester County, NY, March 31, 2000.

Congresswoman SUE W. KELLY,
19th District, New York, Mount Kisco, NY.

Thank you for your invitation to attend the public forum on domestic violence to be held on April 3rd, 2000 in Mount Kisco. The following information regarding the Mount Kisco Police Department's advances in addressing domestic violence issues is provided to assist you and your colleagues in your decision to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, and hopefully, to pass the READY Act.

BACKGROUND

Domestic violence is an extremely important subject to the administration and officers of the Mount Kisco Police Department. The Department was fortunate to receive a Domestic Violence grant in 1996. This was a direct result of the police department's aggressive posture in dealing with domestic violence issues.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As a result of the grant the Mount Kisco Police Department has accomplished the following:

Aggressive Domestic Violence Policy: The Mount Kisco Police Department was among the first to develop and put into place a stringent policy on domestic violence. The policy is reviewed on a regular basis in order to be current as the new laws are enacted.

The Department also generated a "Primary Aggressor Checklist" which assists responding officers in gathering facts and identifying and arresting a perpetrator of domestic violence. The form becomes a permanent part of the domestic violence case file and provides valuable information to officers making follow up contacts.

Coordinating the Mount Kisco Domestic Violence Coalition: This group is comprised of representatives from law enforcement, clergy, mental health, the Mount Kisco Drug and Alcohol Abuse Protection Council, the Northern Westchester Shelter, and the Northern Westchester Hospital emergency room. Meetings are held periodically to discuss needs and set goals.

Mr. Mel Berger of the Mount Kisco Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Council, is an important member of our coalition. He regularly attends all local court proceedings and has the ability to request court ordered drug/alcohol abuse evaluations prior to the adjudication of defendants' charged in crimes involving domestic violence. These evaluations allow the court to make a more appropriate decision regarding such defendants.

Installation of local Domestic Violence Hotline: Located in the Department's Domestic Violence office, the hotline provides the means for victims to receive non-emergency assistance and advice. The recorded message is in both English and Spanish.

Since follow up calls are made in almost all reported domestic incidents, the domestic violence office and hotline allow officers to make such calls to victims without interruption.

Hotline Brochure: To provide public awareness of the domestic violence hotline the Department published a brochure in English and Spanish. Not only does it contain important phone listings but provides valuable information to victims.

Advanced training for bilingual police officers: In order to meet the needs of Mount Kisco's growing Hispanic population, the Department has provided advanced domestic violence training to five bilingual police officers that act as first responders when a domestic incident is reported. To ensure availability for calls one officer is assigned to each patrol squad. In addition to completing the domestic incident report and other necessary paperwork, these officers are each assigned a Polaroid camera and will photograph and record any injuries, property damage or other evidence crucial to the case.

Two Day Seminar: In November of 1997, the Department hosted a two-day domestic violence seminar which was attended by over 140 professionals who deal in domestic violence issues. This was well received and we hope to provide another such seminar in the near future.

FUTURE GOALS

Intensify Domestic Violence Training: Providing frequent and structured domestic violence training to all Mount Kisco Police officers will improve efficiency in responding to and documenting domestic violence incidents. This will ensure that all reports are properly completed and that victims are provided with the proper referrals.

Assistance with Grant Writing: In the recent past the Department has not been able to research and take advantage of available grants. This is due in large part to a decrease in staffing do to attrition. Qualified assistance and advice in the grant process is needed.

Partnerships in Teen Violence Prevention: The Department has already worked with local school administrators and other organizations, such as the Junior League of

Northern Westchester. We wish to expand our proactive approach in addressing students on the issues of teen violence.

Aiding Children Affected by Violence in their Homes: In working together with our Youth Bureau and other agencies, we can address the needs of children who have been traumatized while witnessing domestic violence incidents in the home. We see this as a most important issue since many children who are raised in an abusive home atmosphere grow up to become abusers or victims themselves.

Providing Equipment to Local Hospital: The Department is seeking ways to share the cost of a valuable piece of medical equipment with the Putnam County Women's Resource Center. This device, known as a Culpascope, would be used by the emergency room attending physician or nurse, in the collection of evidence in a rape case. The cost of the Culpascope is \$10,000.00.

Full Time Domestic Violence Officer: An officer assigned to domestic violence, working on a full time basis would be ideal. The officer would focus his/her attention on a structured training course for police officers, networking with local, county and state agencies on a regular basis, reviewing all domestic incident reports and maintaining contact with victims throughout any referral and/or court proceedings.

The Mount Kisco Police Department is proud of its accomplishments in combating domestic violence. It is through your support of acts such as the VAWA and READY Act that we may continue to make advances in this area.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide this information, and hope it will assist you.

Sincerely,

SGT. GLORIA M. BUCCINO.

I am Maryellen Martirano, Second Deputy District Attorney for the Westchester County District Attorney's Office and Chief of the Special Prosecutions Division. I am proud and honored to be here to represent D.A. Jeanine Pirro. I have been a prosecutor for 20 years and I have been prosecuting Domestic Violence and Child Abuse cases for 17 of those years. And I can tell you, I've seen many, many, changes throughout the years—all for the good.

D.A. Pirro has been an innovator in the field of Domestic Violence. She started the model for prosecution of domestic violence cases in 1978 and that same model is used today and helps thousands of women every year. When DA Pirro started the Domestic Violence Unit back in 1978, there was one lawyer—Jeanine—two Domestic Violence workers and one secretary. Today, we have 26 people and are about to add 2 more. We are eleven, soon to be twelve attorneys, seven DV workers; two Criminal Investigators, a Child Abuse Coordinator and several support staff. Obviously the caseload has vastly increased in the domestic violence area and we have also greatly expanded the categories we deal with in the Special Prosecutions Division. The Division has three bureaus: the Domestic Violence and Special Crimes Bureau, the Child Abuse Bureau and the Sex Crimes and Elder Abuse Bureau. In addition to domestic violence, child abuse, sex crimes and elder abuse, we handle stalking cases. We do vertical prosecution of all felony cases, i.e., we handle all felony cases from investigation through trial and we monitor the lower level crimes from their inception as well. To give you an idea of the volume we handle, there were nearly 2100 criminal charges filed in Westchester County in 1999 in the domestic violence area alone.

In addition, we investigated 850 child abuse cases in 1999 and charges were filed in more than 400 child abuse cases. In the sex crime area the investigations numbered 89 and 128 charges were filed; in the elder abuse area, 74 charges were filed and 30 investigations were conducted. Therefore, more than 3,000 cases were handled by the Special Prosecutions Division staff in 1999 alone.

I must say that much of our expansion in staff and services is a direct result of funds generated by the Violence Against Women Act. Not only have VAWA monies enabled us to add seven staff; it has also enabled us to collaborate with victim agencies and police departments to help fight domestic violence.

The first year of VAWA funding enabled us to concentrate more on police training. We conducted a comprehensive "Train the Trainer" domestic violence program for several Westchester police departments—those in jurisdictions with the largest volume of domestic violence cases. The SPD continues to conduct training to individual police departments on a regular basis.

We have been able to send domestic violence workers, Spanish speaking, out in to the communities with the highest volume of domestic violence cases to speak with victims and follow up cases. We have a full time case worker in Yonkers where approximately 1/2 of our domestic violence cases arise every year and a second aide who goes out to several other busier jurisdictions. As a result of the additional workers provided by VAWA, our other workers have been able to reach out to elder abuse and sexual assault victims and to monitor cases involving them.

As part of our effort to reach out to victims in their own communities, we have networked, with the help of VAWA monies, with My Sisters' Place and Victims Assistance Services. Victims Assistance Services has been able to open an office in the Mt. Vernon Police Department to be available for all crime victims and particularly domestic violence victims. In addition, my office has arranged with police departments throughout Westchester County to send all their Domestic Incident Reports to us. We, in turn, screen these reports and forward to VAS and MSP those DIRs where no criminal charges were filed. VAS gets those for Mt. Vernon; MSP gets those from the remaining forty-odd police departments who send them. These agencies then reach out to every victim for the purpose of offering them services. Since the inception of our grant, we have received and forwarded thousands of DIRs.

We have an Assistant District Attorney who travels out to the local courts throughout Westchester County to conduct trials of misdemeanor domestic violence and sex crimes cases.

With VAWA money, we have an additional Assistant District Attorney to handle felony sex crimes cases. As a result, we have been able to conduct some lengthy and complicated investigations such as those involving correction officers who sexually assault prison inmates.

We would not have an Elder Abuse Bureau without VAWA. We have an Assistant District Attorney and a criminal investigator who investigate and prosecute elder abuse cases and whose secondary aim is to educate professionals in the field and the community about the existence of elder abuse and what they can do about it. Another part of our elder abuse program, which is called SAVES, is networking with VAS. With the help of VAWA monies, VAS has been able to hire a community resources person to reach out to and educate the elder community about elder abuse.

Finally, VAWA money has enabled us to set up a designated D.V. Court in Westchester County. The D.V. Court is the first designated D.V. court in New York State to handle both felony and misdemeanor D.V. cases, and the cases stay in that court from inception to disposition. The court is staffed with members of the DA's office, a victim advocate, a resource coordinator and, of course, a specific judge.

You can see—by how long I've gone on—just how important VAWA money has been to the Westchester County District Attorney's Office and ultimately to the people of Westchester County.

I also would like to note that one main thrust of our VAWA programs has been to discourage withdrawal of D.V. charges and proceed with prosecution of the offender, with or without a victim. We can only do that with the help and proper training of our police departments; with judges who are aware of the dynamics and devastation of family violence; with trained, skilled interviewers to talk to and work with the victims; with trained attorneys—knowledgeable, sensitive, feisty—to convince our juries and the public that they need to be concerned about Domestic Violence.

With lowering the withdrawal rate as one of our objectives, I am happy to report that preliminarily we have succeeded. In 1998, just 1 year after the start of the grant—the rate of withdrawal was 39%, in 1999 it was 36%. To put this in perspective, the withdrawal rate between 1995 and 1997 was 51%.

I look forward to seeing the numbers for 2000 and sincerely hope that VAWA Funding continues.

PUBLIC FORUM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (Outline of Comments by Victoria L. Lutz)

I. VAWA PROGRAMS OF THE PACE WOMEN'S JUSTICE CENTER

Project D.E.T.E.R.—24/7 attorney link between the battered woman who calls 911 and the Family Court

Federal Civil Legal Assistance Practicum—externship providing legal representation to the most marginalized of domestic violence victims

Sexual Assault Training Program—CLE programs for prosecutors in rural New York
Public Education—Public service announcements about the VAWA's full faith and credit provision

Bench Manual Funding—Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Bench Manuals will be printed this year (partnership with Westchester Department of the Probation)

Cayuga Community Response Training and CD-Rom production—Rural trainings targeted for specific disciplines and then made into interactive online programs

Gender Violence Trainings—CLE programs on domestic violence trial advocacy skills tailored for prosecutors in each borough of New York City

2. DESIRABLE CHANGES IN AND EXPANSIONS OF THESE PROGRAMS

Project D.E.T.E.R.—Should be extended to all 42 police departments in Westchester and beyond; could be adapted to provide parallel services for victims of domestic violence who are present in hospital emergency rooms

Federal Civil Legal Assistance Practicum—Should be augmented so that the externship can also provide legal assistance via a satellite office to Putnam residents

Public Education—A "legal info" public service announcement campaign is a necessary component of any domestic violence

intervention strategy and, at this time, does not exist

3. THE READY AND STALKING ACTS: A FEW COMMENTS FROM THE CENTER'S PERSPECTIVE

Mental Health: Multi-System Interventions for Children Who Witness Domestic Violence—Special attention should be given to the need for training concerning the interface between the courts and children of divorce (e.g., about the dangers of mediation; mandatory parenting classes; joint custody; what parental alienation means and does not mean; Family Court neglect adjudications against the victim of domestic violence because the abuser was violent in the home)

Violence Against Women Prevention in Schools—All school children desperately need this type of multi-layer training. This approach should reach bus drivers and cafeteria workers as well as those listed in the bill materials. Whenever practicable, trainers should include peers, whether they be teens who help train teens or parents who help train parents. To do this, a "train the trainer" entire program is important. Last, but not least, domestic violence education must be available to ALL students; ironically, those most left out of the training loop may be the private schools. We have trained all boys private schools and it is scary how little they know and how much they need.

Safe Havens—Transportation exchange services ("supervision transportation") never seems to come up but is a continual problem for clients, rich and poor. Supervised visitation funding should include, wherever possible, funding for safe exchange opportunities.

The Stalking Protection and Victim Protection Act—The email provision has been pointed out to us frequently as a desirable amendment.

I thank Congresswoman Kelly for her work on behalf of victims of domestic violence. Hundreds of our clients and our students could never have received representation or training without the assistance of those in Congress who continue to see the job of ending domestic violence as a national, rather than a merely local, priority. Much has been done, but domestic violence continues to be a national epidemic. We still need your help!

VAWA REAUTHORIZATION AND PRIORITY ISSUES

(The New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence)

Through the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, millions of dollars have gone out to communities in New York State and across the nation, creating programs that have made a difference in the lives of millions of women. Such programs have bolstered prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault, increased victim services, increased resources for law enforcement, and created a National Domestic Violence Hotline. With the funding for these programs scheduled to run out in October of this year, it is imperative that Congress support efforts to reauthorize VAWA programs now for a full five years by passing the VAWA reauthorization bill, H.R. 1248, early this year. This reauthorization package will continue the congressional commitment to making our streets and homes safe for women and children.

It is also essential that Congress recognize other crucial needs in combating domestic violence that are not included in the reauthorization package. The following needs must also be addressed:

Transitional Housing—Transitional housing is a key factor in meeting battered wom-

en's needs for self-sufficiency and safety. Authorizing committees should take this opportunity to incorporate into reauthorization initiatives housing beyond shelters so that survivors have a place to live while they get on their feet and put their lives back together. While a family earning the minimum wage cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment at fair market rent in any state, the shortage of affordable housing is especially serious, and well-documented, in New York (National Low Income Housing Coalition. *Out of Reach: Rental Housing at What Cost?*). Such a housing crisis has dire implications for abused women and their children. In a recent survey, 57% identified domestic violence as a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, *A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1999*, December 1999, p. 94). Abused women show great courage in uprooting themselves and their children to go into a domestic violence shelter. We need to ensure that, at the end of their limited emergency stay, we provide them with options more viable and attractive than returning to the batterer.

Civil Legal Assistance—This program is currently funded through VAWA appropriations, but is not authorized by statute. The need for civil legal assistance is so acute, it should not be left vulnerable to the appropriations process. Victims of domestic violence are often inundated with legal problems, included the need for restraining orders, custody and visitation orders, reimbursement for medical bills and property damage, resolution of landlord-tenant disputes, and assistance with complicated divorce cases. Victim demand for such services far exceeds their availability. The dearth of competent, affordable legal services directly and adversely impacts the safety and well being of women and children across the nation. Civil legal assistance should be a permanent component of the statute and receive substantially higher levels of funding.

Battered Immigrant Women's Legislation—Language that is targeted towards addressing the unique needs of battered immigrant women and eliminating obstacles to gaining assistance is needed to ensure that battered immigrant women and children are not forced to remain with abusive partners. Despite the successes of the immigration provisions of VAWA 1994, subsequent immigration reform bills drastically reduced access to VAWA immigration relief for battered immigrants. H.R. 8083 seeks to restore and expand access to a variety of legal protections for battered immigrants so they may flee violent homes, obtain court protection, cooperate in the criminal prosecution of their abusers, and take control of their lives without the fear of deportation.

Definition of Domestic Violence—The federal definition of domestic violence needs to be corrected to include dating violence. Not all abused women marry their abusive partners or have children in common with them. Too many victims of domestic violence are denied equal protection of the law because the law fails to recognize the full spectrum of domestic violence victims. Non-married, non-parent victims of domestic violence need equal protection under the law.

Full Faith and Credit—While the goal of the federal statute and the conforming statute New York passed in 1998 is straightforward, implementation has been problematic. Many jurisdictions have done nothing to implement full faith and credit. In varying degrees in different jurisdictions, police officers, court personnel, and judges often

refuse to enforce the orders of other state and tribal courts. The problems in Indian Nations are especially difficult since most of the violations on Indians lands are by non-native batterers. Battered women travel for all the ordinary reasons people travel, and they often cross state and tribal jurisdictional lines in flight for their safety. Battered women need the protection the full faith and credit statute was supposed to provide, and further clarification and funding for training and implementation is needed to support that goal.

Children and Domestic Violence—There are many levels at which the NYSCADV is concerned about children and domestic violence. Prevention and education aimed at children are essential components to any response to domestic violence. Programs for teen and college aged victims of domestic violence and sexual assault are also grossly under-funded. The need for supervised visitation centers far exceeds the number of available programs, resulting in courts ordering unsupervised visitation and endangering women and children. Services for children exhibiting symptoms of the stress of violence in the home need appropriate services. A Sense of Congress regarding the inappropriateness and danger of forcing shared custody over the objection of one or both parents or making friendly parent provisions a factor in determining custody would be very helpful in addressing the abuse many batterers continue to afflict through custody and visitation litigation. Despite the perception that mothers always win custody cases, studies show that fathers who contest custody win sole or joint custody in 40 to 70 percent of cases (Report of the Gender Bias Study of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 1989, Abrams and Greaney).

We are currently supporting an initiative in New York that would mandate domestic violence training for child protection workers and would support a complementary federal initiative. While the NYSCADV has not taken a formal position on the READY Act, we are grateful for the leadership of Representative Kelly in this effort to address these important issues. Our concern over any initiative addressing children and domestic violence results from the devastating and dangerous trends evolving in current responses to domestic violence by child protection systems. Abused women are being charged with neglect based on the actions of the perpetrator. They are having their children taken from them and placed in foster care. They are being forced to take actions over which they have no control, such as obtaining an order of protection or being accepted into shelter, and the outcomes of their cases often hinge on such actions. Domestic violence is not and should not be per se neglect. The child protection actions described above are having an, understandably, chilling effect on abused women's willingness to seek assistance—to call the police, go to Family Court, seek services—in short, reversing decades of work encouraging women to break their silence and seek assistance. The short-term knee-jerk responses by child protection we are witnessing are counter-productive to crafting meaningful long-term responses that take the needs of the non-offending, primary caretaker parent into account. And that is hardly in the best interests of the children. Any legislation passed on behalf of children must take these serious circumstances into account. In our zeal to protect and assist children, we mustn't handicap their long-term chances of safety and security by revictimizing their abused mothers.

VAWA FUNDED PROJECTS IN NEW YORK STATE

VAWA funded projects have had an enormous impact on abused women and their children in New York. Since there is no one agency in New York that keeps track of all the VAWA funds in New York, it is difficult to assess the amount of those funds. The New York State Department of Health, for example, has VAWA contracts for sexual initiatives that are not reflected in the figures below. Additionally, many projects are funded directly through federal agencies. However, the following are rough estimates of VAWA funds, provided to us by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Projects/Programs	Year	Amount
S.T.O.P	1997	\$7,257,050
	1998	7,426,150
	1999	7,537,300
Discretionary Office of Justice Programs	1998	2,180,904
Department of Justice	1998	429,900
Grants to Encourage Arrest (directly to projects)	1998	3,980,000
Civil Legal Projects	1998	3,930,000

The NYCADV also has several VAWA funded projects:

We are in the fourth year of funding of our S.T.O.P project, which is a comprehensive training series of domestic violence program staff across the state. These trainings have been very well received and covered topics ranging from basic domestic violence issues to more complex challenges in service provision, such as reaching underserved populations and welfare and immigration issues. In addition to ongoing technical assistance, we provide six one-day trainings and four two-day trainings each year. This is one of our most successful and sought after projects.

We are entering the second cycle of a Department of Justice, Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant project. We are working with ten rural counties to help them improve their coordinated community response to domestic violence by working with them to promote participation in county task forces, identify strengths and weaknesses in their individual and coordinated agency responses and develop written protocol to guide future responses. We also hosted two Full Faith and Credit conferences for New York/Connecticut/Vermont/Massachusetts border counties and Indian Nations under this initiative to promote better understanding, cooperation and enforcement around this important federal and state law.

We are also working under an Office of Justice Programs, Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies initiative, in which our part is to develop and implement a statewide conference for child protection, law enforcement and domestic violence systems to promote a coordinated community response between the above systems on behalf of abused mothers and their children. A workgroup will be formed to identify conference outcomes and address them in furtherance of the above goal. Under this initiative we are also working with the NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives on a work team to provide training and technical assistance for probation personnel and to help develop protocol. To date domestic violence liaisons in probation departments have been identified and trained in 99% of the counties in New York.

VAWA is a great success story—it is a success story of federal commitment to ending violence against women, of state and local partnerships, of innovative collaborative ini-

tiatives and of a public waking up to the everyday reality of violence in the home. But there is much work to be done. Violence against women has not ended and the great work that VAWA launched must be continued to further that goal.

We urge Congressional support on these issues and anticipate continued efforts on behalf of anti-domestic violence legislation. Across the country, advocates for battered women and battered women themselves are asking Congress to continue its dedication to ending violence in the homes of our nation's women. We urge that a VAWA reauthorization bill be passed early this year and that the other pressing needs mentioned above be addressed.

NYSCADV NON-RESIDENTIAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES FUNDING SURVEY 2000 RESULTS

The New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence conducted a survey of all non-residential domestic service providers across the state to determine their need for additional funding and resources. The following charts depict the current inadequacy of resources and the necessity of increased funding to support the provision of core services.

County Contracts: 62.5% of programs have county non-residential contracts with DSS/HRA that are less than \$50,000.

Insufficient Contract Funds: 85.1% of programs report that their county contracts are not sufficient to cover core services.

Additionally, 42.6% of programs report that they do not have sufficient staff to provide their core services.

High Staff Turnover: Programs are reporting high turnover for many core staff positions.

Low Pay and Staff Turnover: 61.5% of programs report that staff are leaving for better paying positions.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PUBLIC FORUM ORGANIZED BY CONGRESSWOMAN SUE KELLY—APRIL 3, 2000

(Presentation by CarlLa Horton, MPA, Executive Director of the Northern Westchester Shelter)

INTRODUCTION

Good morning, I'm CarlLa Horton, and it is my privilege to serve as the executive director of the Northern Westchester Shelter, a non-profit, community based organization that serves victims of domestic violence. In addition to our shelter services, we provide community education programs and offer an array of services to child, teen and adult survivors of domestic violence. This includes legal services, counseling, support groups, education and self-efficiency initiatives. The latest addition to our roster of programs is Student Terminating Abusive Relationships, a school-based outreach and peer leadership program. This Friday, we will help co-sponsor with the Junior League of Northern Westchester the second annual conference in the county on teen dating abuse.

COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT AND ITS REAUTHORIZATION

The Northern Westchester Shelter is extremely grateful to Congress and the taxpayers for their support of the Violence Against Women Act and strongly recommends that it be reauthorized and strengthened.

I remember when I first came to the Northern Westchester Shelter, three years ago today, and began a needs assessment. I spoke with survivors, our state coalition's execu-

tive director, other advocates and my board and staff. It was clear to all of us that next to an adequate number of shelter beds that legal services was the greatest unmet need in our county for battered women and their children.

Armed with that information, we applied for a VAWA grant and we were awarded \$80,000 for what became the first year of a legal services program. In the second year, that support dropped to \$60,000 and in this, the third year, the support plummeted to \$45,000.

During the first two years, we provided legal advice to 229 victims, 156 of whom were selected for ongoing legal representation as allowed by VAWA. Of these, 136 secured temporary orders of protection—94 in Family Court and 42 in Criminal Court. Over time, 74 permanent orders of protection were secured—53 in Family Court and 21 in Criminal Court. Of the 42 women who selected Criminal Court as their avenue to safety and accountability, only two have dropped the charges against their abusers.

And that's just the work as allowed and funded by VAWA. As or more importantly, the program funded by VAWA served as a gateway to the other programs offered by my agency. Women may have come through the door seeking help with legal issues, but they and their children stayed for counseling, support groups, educational services and the like. Indeed, we experienced a 100% increase in the number of survivors coming to us for non-residential services in the first year that we had VAWA funding.

We have struggled to maintain our level of service in spite of the decreasing funding levels. But, decreased funding is not the only problem. The current legislation prohibits us from helping battered women secure divorces. In our first year, we had to tell 52 women seeking divorces that our lawyers (funded by VAWA) could not help them. This is ludicrous. The common refrain from those not in the know is that battered women "should just leave." Yet, VAWA does not allow severing the legal ties that bind women to husbands who are desperate to maintain power and control.

Not only must VAWA funding be continued. It should be enhanced and the prohibition against divorce should be lifted.

COMMENTS ON THE READY ACT

The Northern Westchester Shelter would like to thank Congresswoman Kelly and her cosponsors for their leadership in advancing protections for abused women and children through the READY Act. I cannot say enough about the torture inflicted on children who watch in horror as their fathers slap, kick, punch and stomp on their wives in front of the children.

Think for a moment about torture of political prisoners. If the abuse gets too intense, the prisoner can die or pass out. That's why abusers in those situations stop torturing the primary victim and torture someone that person cares about but can't do anything to protect. That's what happens to children who witness violence. Their bodies cannot "pass out" from the abuse they witness, but their minds suffer terribly about their inability to do anything to stop the violence or to protect their mother.

But consider the many children who do try to stop the violence. Think of a young boy—7, 8 maybe 9 years old—throwing himself between his father's fists and his mother's face. These young children make a valiant but almost hopeless effort to protect their mother. Consider one study of young men (boys, really) in jail for murder. In this study, 63% of

them were there for killing the man who was abusing their mother. This is a travesty.

This is what we particularly like about the READY Act:

The READY Act would create multi-level interventions that promote collaboration and safety planning among domestic violence providers, the police, courts, child protective services, schools and other community based and mental health organizations.

The READY Act would provide women who flee from domestic violence across state lines with a defense. We have a former client who was in our shelter almost eight years ago who fled to a New England state. She was finally tracked down by her child's father and is now embroiled in a legal battle to defend her actions—actions taken to save her life and that of her child.

The READY Act would mandate domestic violence factors have precedence in custody proceedings. Currently, states are to base child custody on the "best interests of the child" and with considerations for domestic violence as a "factor." We wholeheartedly support the language that domestic violence factors have "precedence" as we have seen time and again the "factor" being ignored, particularly for wealthy, powerful and/or well-connected men.

We applaud the READY Act's emphasis on "predominant aggressor." Factors such as the history of abuse, the relative severity of injuries, the likelihood of future injury are particularly needed. I was also heartened to see the language that talked about "the degree to which one of the persons has acted with more deliberate intent to control, isolate, intimidate, emotionally demean or cause severe pain or injury, or fear of harm to the other or a third person." We had similar concerns in this state after mandatory arrest was initiated and this resulted in "primary aggressor" legislation.

We applaud the strategy to address violence against women by funding school-based prevention programs. Last May, we cosponsored with the Junior League of Northern Westchester a teen dating abuse conference, 260 tenth graders came together and talked about their experiences. Over and over, we heard chilling stories about what's going on in the schools, and in the cars and in the homes of these young people. Meanwhile, many school administrators continue to claim that their school doesn't have this problem. Yes, they do, and we must develop strategies to help these young people (and those that serve them) understand how to identify abuse and how to access services when needed.

IN CLOSING

Innocent, bewildered and traumatized children have become pawns in the abusers' last, desperate struggles to maintain power and control. This must stop. If we have learned anything in our movement, it is that safe moms make for safe kids. Thank you for your efforts to make the victims safe and the abusers accountable.

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF MY SISTERS' PLACE

Good morning Congresswoman Kelley and distinguished members of the panel. I am Amy Paul. With me is Lisi Lord. We are Assistant Executive Directors of My Sisters' Place, an agency dedicated to ending domestic violence and assisting victims of domestic violence since 1978. My Sisters' Place provides comprehensive services throughout Westchester to people living with abusive partners. Our many services include 2 emergency shelters, a 24 hour toll free hotline for information and assistance, individual coun-

seling and advocacy, 20 support groups located in community sites in 10 different Westchester towns, a Legal Centers with three attorneys providing free legal advice and representation, court accompaniment, a Life Skills program to help women renew the skills they need to live independently, and a children's program, called Robbie's Room, both at our shelters and in the community. Our services are provided in English and Spanish. We have counselors available who also speak Hebrew, Japanese, French, Portuguese, Arabic and who sign for the hearing impaired community. We also have an extensive community education program which includes a school-based domestic violence education and prevention curriculum which reaches over 4000 Westchester students each year, a health care provider education program, professional and lay trainings, and a community speakers bureau program.

My Sisters' Place is pleased to have the opportunity today to comment on H.R. 3315, the Ready Act, and H.R. 1248, the violence Against Women Act, and to lend our support for both bills. We commend Congresswoman Kelly for calling these hearings and for directing the public's attention to an issue which has, for too long, gone unaddressed. As we are all aware, domestic violence is a most insidious and pervasive social problem, one which affects not only the targeted victim, but the children who witness the abuse, and the community at large. Whereas home is considered to be the sanctuary of peace from the outside world, for too many women, it is the most dangerous and uncomfortable place of all. It is estimated that over 50,000 women in Westchester are living with an abusive partner. Our own experience bears out the enormity of the problem as last year alone, we assisted over 3000 women, provided shelter to over 150 people, but had to turn away over 500 women, not counting, their children, because we were full. A victim of domestic violence is faced with challenges and worries of safety for herself and her children every day. Leaving the relationship would seem from the outside to be an easy solution but, in fact, 'leaving' poses a most dangerous threat to her immediate safety. Moreover, despite the services available through agencies like ours, 'leaving' is made exceedingly difficult by the lack of overall, ongoing community support to help her and her children make the transition to safety and security after 'leaving.' And, 'leaving' requires that the victim tell someone about her plight, about something which still today is a social taboo and is shameful to talk about. For married victims, 'leaving' also means getting and paying for legal advice in dissolving the marriage and arranging for child custody, as well as in obtaining an order of protection. Most victims do not have the money to retain legal counsel and, if they do initially, our experience is that the legal fees eat up any savings they have accumulated otherwise needed to start a new life.

With the initial enactment of the Violence Against Women Act, our government took an important, pioneering stand against domestic violence and provided much needed funds to support efforts to help women facing life with an abusive partner. My sisters' Place was the beneficiary of this funding under the STOP Violence Against Women program through which we developed a lay legal advocate program. This program enables trained volunteers to accompany women to court, when an attorney's presence is not essential, such as when filing papers, and the like. Our advocates provide emotional support and court experience to make

an otherwise daunting and scary trip to the court house less frightening and more successful. Over 50 women have worked with our advocates to date. On this coming Wednesday, our program will be recognized for an award by The Fund for Modern Courts for the important contribution we have made. Without the VAWA funding, we could not have developed this program.

Re-authorization of VAWA is critical to organizations like ours which are working on the front line every day with women in crisis and afraid for their lives. It is well known that the VAWA program has provided financial support for a wide array of services nationwide. For this reason, re-authorization of VAWA should be passed as soon as possible, hopefully in this Spring. To wait any longer than that places in jeopardy all of the worthy programs which may expire over the summer and may not be able to bridge the funding gap if VAWA reauthorization is delayed into the Fall.

We also lend our support to The Ready Act and thank Congresswoman Kelly for crafting a bill which addresses domestic violence prevention as well as some of the difficult, attendant issues a victim and her children face. In particular, we appreciate the bill's funding for supervised visitation centers in recognition that men who abuse their partners often also abuse the children living with them. We have supported the Junior League in Westchester in developing a supervised visitation program here in the county and support the Ready Act in providing funding for such programs nationwide. We support the Act's provisions which permit a defense to a kidnapping charge for a woman who flees the state to escape domestic violence. And, we have long supported the notion that a history of domestic violence should be made a part of the court's consideration when determining a child custody matter.

We also support the Ready Act funding for services for children, in recognition that witnessing abuse performed by the perpetrator takes a long term toll on the health of the children. In this regard, we believe that the perpetrator must be held accountable for these actions if we are to see a change in the incidence of domestic violence both in individual cases and on a societal scale. We must find ways to articulate a national policy statement that domestic violence is unacceptable and that we are seriously committed to holding perpetrators accountable for their actions and the consequences of their actions.

We also believe, and it is our mission, that we must educate and expand awareness of the issues underlying domestic violence—education is the key to reducing the incidence of domestic violence and protecting our children. As we mentioned earlier, My Sisters' Place has developed a program of educational materials for students in Westchester schools which we have been presenting since 1990. Our successes in that program encourage us to believe that such programs are essential and that funding for such programs nationwide, as set forth in the Ready Act, should be available.

In closing, we wish to reiterate the importance and urgency in reauthorizing VAWA this Spring and in using the re-authorization as a means to communicating the seriousness with which we, as a nation, are committed to helping victims and holding batterers accountable. There is much to do to properly address this devastating social problem which impacts on the civil order and social fabric affecting all of us. The VAWA Act and the Ready Act are, together, important building blocks toward creating a safer, more secure world for our families.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to present our views.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 2, 2000]

ADVICE TO TEENAGERS ON DATE ABUSE

(By Donna Greene)

There is growing awareness that prevention is the best way to fight domestic violence, and that teenagers, in particular, need preventive services, said Lisi Lord, an assistant executive director of My Sisters' Place, a White Plains-based agency that runs programs to help battered women.

As part of her duties, Ms. Lord supervises a program that goes to Westchester middle schools and high schools to talk to students about domestic violence, stalking and date abuse.

While many teenagers feel it could never happen to them, almost all say they know someone who has been a victim of domestic abuse, Ms. Lord said. And even parents who suspect that their teenager is having difficulties do not often know how to help, she said.

Ms. Lord, who will move to North Salem next month, has a master's degree in counseling and previously worked as a psychotherapist with agencies in Yonkers. Here are excerpts from a recent conversation:

Q. How early do children need to learn about domestic violence and stalking?

A. Getting to these kids before they have formed their attitudes about what it means to date and what it means to be a boy or girl is important. A big part of what we talk about is gender role and expectations. Girls don't have to look for someone big and strong and tough who will take care of them because that's potentially a setup for them.

A lot of what we see on the junior high school and high school level are kids who are already being abused by their boyfriends. So we like to do some real education about what it means to be part of a healthy relationship. We talk about what domestic violence is, what the early warning signs are, what healthy relationships are, how you can help a friend if you know someone who is living with this problem. We talk about child abuse issues as well, and what to do if your mom is being abused.

And at the end of our program, the kids are asked to fill out an evaluation and asked if they would like someone from My Sisters' Place to contact them. As many as 3 to 5 percent check that box. So we go and meet with them individually.

Q. Who are the teenagers who are asking for further help?

A. The kids generally fall into about three or four categories: kids who are growing up with abuse, kids who just need to tell us about one bad thing that happened to them 10 years ago but that they never told anyone about, kids who are being abused by their boyfriends and kids who have friends who are being abused by their boyfriends and they're afraid for them and they want to know what to do to help them.

Q. Why do you think parents are so unaware of what is going on in their child's life?

A. Sometimes abuse is really dangerous and obvious. But an awful lot of it is not so obvious. Perhaps there is a boyfriend who seems like he is just very attentive and caring and checking on her to see that she's O.K. It's not going to be that evident to the parent that this is actually a control * * * your 16- or 17-year-old comes home with unexplained bruises, the parents may very well have a clue what's going on, but still have no

clue what to do about it and how to help. Another early warning sign is if the boyfriend is much older than the girl. That's a trend we're very concerned about.

Q. You said that counselors talk to teenage groups about how to recognize signs of potentially dangerous relationships. Describe what these counselors say.

A. First of all, we want to debunk the idea that it can't happen to them. A lot of teenagers—both boys and girls—feel that when they hear of someone who is beaten up, "Well I'd never let anyone treat me like that." We have to say: "No, that's not how it happens. It happens so subtly you're not going to see it coming." We talk a lot about jealousy and possessiveness. That when someone is jealous of you talking to your friends or other boys, this isn't a sign of love, this is possessiveness. And jealousy is often an early warning sign. If he gives you a beeper on the second date—and this happens to girls regularly—then he is someone who wants to know your whereabouts. That's the kind of behavior that could later become stalking.

Q. What is the reaction of the teenage boys in your audiences?

A. Often good. Sometimes we have the most difficulty with the girls. Sometimes the girls are the ones who are most judgmental about other girls. "Well, there's something wrong with her," they'll say. "That would never happen to me." That's a defensive reaction. They want to believe they could never be in that situation.

Q. Do any of the boys admit to recognizing in themselves some of the signs of abusive behavior?

A. Very often they will disagree with us on some of the early warning signs. They say, "I am not an abuser and will never hit a girl," but also: "No girlfriend of mine can talk to another guy. That's disrespectful." So they hold some of the attitudes but they don't see them as abusive or controlling.

Q. What should parents do if they are concerned about their daughter's boyfriend?

A. The most important thing is to keep the communication open with your teen. If you put down your foot, and say, "Stop seeing that boy," you're going to lose that line of communication. I see this all the time. If she feels she's being listened to, she'll be much quicker to come to her own conclusion that what is going on is not O.K. but if it becomes: "I love him and they don't get that I love him," then she is going to get more secretive.

At the same time this doesn't mean parents shouldn't address these issues with their daughters. Raise the issues. "I've noticed you're very nervous about whether you're home when he calls and expects you to be home. What's going on?"

Also many kids have a lot of time on their hands in the afternoon and the truth is that many parents think that their children, when they become 14, 15, 16, need less supervision. But they need to know that there is someone there keeping an eye on things, not in a harsh way but just in a sense of safety that they're not just out there on their own. I think boys need this too. Obviously the girls are the ones who tend to pay the price in terms of getting pregnant or getting beaten.

Q. It is said about domestic violence that these kinds of attitudes cross all socioeconomic boundaries. Is that the same at the teenage level?

A. Absolutely. I find the audiences will be more outspoken in certain groups than in others but they're saying the same thing.

The only difference is that if you're growing up in a society where violence is something you're seeing in the streets and you're seeing it at home and you're seeing it at school and you don't feel safe anywhere, safety planning takes a whole new meaning. It's pretty meaningless to talk to a 16-year-old girl who has grown up with violence and sees it when she walks down the street, "You need to leave your boyfriend and get safe." Where is she going to get safe? There has to be a more communitywide response. We need to work very hard to help her find someone in her life who is safe.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER SENATOR MAURINE NEUBERGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOBSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues, I, too, want to recognize Maurine Neuberger. The State of Oregon has lost a great friend recently when former Senator Maurine Neuberger lost her battle with cancer at age 94. We lost a true pioneer when Maurine passed away. She was an advocate, a leader, and a great woman.

Mr. Speaker, I was very fortunate to know this woman. She was an inspiration to me. There are so many wonderful stories about her, but I would just like to mention a couple.

Her mother was a dairy farmer, yet she took on the dairy farmers, and she said, when they outlawed making margarine yellow, so you have this white lard piece, one day on the floor of the House she demonstrated to all of her male colleagues how to make it yellow with food coloring in it, and stirred it around. She took on the dairy farmers again, though her mother was a dairy farmer, and she won that battle.

She also made a real splash in the papers when her husband was serving in the U.S. Senate. The Democrats were doing a fundraiser. They asked the Democratic wives if they would come and model clothes from their home State. Maurine, who was in very good state, modeled a swimsuit from Jansen's swim wear. There were photographs of her all over the United States. When asked the question why she chose to wear that, she said, that is what I wear when I go swimming.

She was a wonderful woman, and there are wonderful stories about this woman, but none more than what she accomplished during her one and only term in the U.S. Senate.

After her husband, U.S. Senator Richard Neuberger's, sudden death in 1959, Maurine Neuberger ran for and won her late husband's seat in the U.S. Senate. She became only the second woman in the entire country to be elected to the U.S. Senate, and the only woman from Oregon who has ever served in the U.S. Senate.

During her tenure in the United States Senate, she became famous for